

GENDER STUDIES

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)
PART-II

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. ✓ What are the fundamental differences between Gender Studies and Women's Studies? Substantiate your argument(s) with examples. Highlight the current status of women studies in Pakistan (20)
- Q. No. 3. ✓ Write a comprehensive essay on the 'sex versus gender debate' in feminist philosophy and social sciences, reflecting nature versus nurture argument. (20)
- Q. No. 4. What type(s) of feminism can elevate the social-cultural, economic and political status of women in Pakistan? (20)
- Q. No. 5. What are the reasons responsible for ranking Pakistan as the second-worst country in the world for gender inequality despite Pakistan commitment to many international conventions and strong commitment to gender equality in 1973 constitution? (20)
- Q. No. 6. In the last two decades, *globalization* has had a huge impact on the lives of women in developing nations, including Pakistan. What are the impacts of global political economy on Pakistani women? (20)
- Q. No. 7. Believing in the statement that "women cover half the sky", do you think we need equal number of women in all spheres of public domain, especially in politics? (20)
- Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings: (10 each) (20)
- 'Gender Strategic Needs' and 'Gender Practical Needs'
 - APWA and WAF
 - Government Initiative for combating the menace of violence against women

.....

Q:3

Answer 1- Introduction

"One is not born a
woman,
but
becomes one."

(Simone de Beauvoir)

"Sex and gender debate' is a great debate in Gender Studies. In feminist philosophy and social sciences, it is prevailing a main debate on Gender Studies. However, nature versus nurture arguments have clearly highlighted this debate. This shows that 'sex versus gender' is a great debate in gender studies.

2- An overview of 'Sex and Gender' debate

"Sex is originally
biologically concern,
however

gender is social
concern without Biologically
focus.

(Nature versus Nurture)

Sex is specific nature
debate. On the other side, gender is
totally nurture debate. Both have
different views on relations between
genders. Simply, sex is more related
as nurture, while 'gender' has concern
towards nurture phenomenon.

3- 'Sex versus gender' debate in feminist
philosophy and social sciences

Following are
evidences:

Comparison	Sex	Gender
a) Origin	Sex is a 'Biological identity'. It is	Gender is 'expectation' to that identity

different in every gender, which specifies its importance on 'Biological' basis.

"Male genitalia is

a source of pleasure."

(Sigmund Freud)

This particularly emphasizes on origin of male identity.

Regarding their sexual position, every functions are considered in society.

"Male can be a good driver, while

female can be a dangerous in driving."

(Self-perception in Historicizing Theory)

This shows societal expectation about gender.

by

nature

Sex is naturally phenomenon. It is designed by nature.

'Masculinity is a character of males and

femininity is related to females.

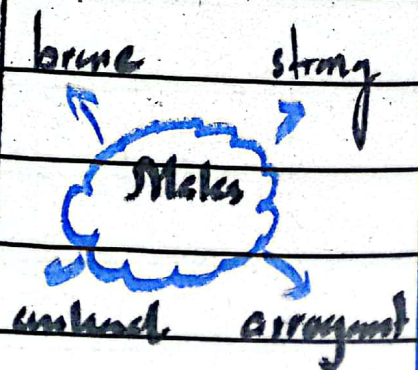
(Masculine and Feminine construction)

This shows how origin of the nature is constructed.

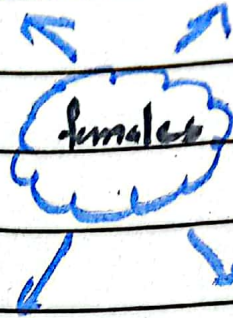
However, gender is socially and culturally phenomenon. It is shaped by society as:

"Male is a brave personality, while female is weak"

(Gender stability in Historicizing Theory)



weak timid



kind innocent

This shows how
nurture shapes
gender.

4) ~~purpose~~

Further,
sex is a 'single'
performance. It
is exclusive
nature.

Gender is
an 'inclusive'
performance. It
is pluralism
concept.

" Women are assigned
special tasks
as they are
physically
weak "

(Article 14 of

" Gender must
have equality
in all parts;
economic,
political, and

the Geneva

Convention, 1949)

social."

(The New York

Times, 1914)

Thus, sex is an
exclusive perform-
ance.

Hence, gender
is pluralism
in every sph-
ere.

d) economic
role

Sex, modu-

ly, is a narrow
economic role.

As it prevails
patriarchy.

"Men is good
in economic
participation,
and
female remains
at home."
(Symmet/Fraud)

This indicates

However,

gender is a
broad concept.
It equally
performs economic
development.

According to the
World Bank recom-
mendation,

"Pakistan can
get 144% of
GDP by
women participation
in economic

narrow economic
role.

(The World Bank,
2013)

This shows
a broad role
in economy.

e) Outcome

Sex creates
disparities among
individuals. While
sexual represent-
ation is considered
supreme.

While, gender
creates parity.
Feminists dem-
and parity
and equality
in all spheres.

"Patriarchy is
a root cause
of discrimination"
(Kobe Millet)

"If women would
not be brave;
If women would
not be indep-
endent,

Hence, sex is
creating disparity.

Men had to
increase oppression
on against
women."

(Jane Flax)

Thus it shows
end of dis-
parity in
nurture debate.

4- Conclusion

"Men's equality
respects
women's equality"

(Trentham)

In Gender Studies, 'sex and gender' is a main debate. It is clearly highlighted by feminists and philosophical views. Moreover, 'nature versus nurture' debate is clearly explaining phenomenon of 'sex versus gender' debate in Gender Studies.